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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/864,965	05/24/2001	Edward J. Friery	14126	3462

7590 01/08/2004
Sally J. Brown
Autoliv ASP, Inc.
3350 Airport Road
Ogden, UT 84405

EXAMINER

LUK, EMMANUEL S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1722

DATE MAILED: 01/08/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No. 09/864,965	Applicant(s) FRIERY, EDWARD J.
Examiner Emmanuel S. Luk	Art Unit 1722

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 May 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 24-28 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.























3. Claims 1-5 and 7-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Petty et al in view of Nolan (4519569).

Petty teaches an injection mold die having a window mold member (16) projecting from a surface (15) that defines a window, the window mold member is configured to separate the wall of the piece being molded from the surface when the molded piece and mold are separated (Fig. 3a-3c), the core forms the U-shaped cut-out (17), the top of the window member being flat. An opening (14) is also formed on the product.

Petty fails to teach an inner core and inner core shape, boss, ramps and plurality of windows.

Petty does teach a mandrel (19) that functions as the inner core to form the molded product. Additionally, Nolan teaches an inner core (12) containing projections (Fig. 7) for forming a cap having where the projections form the line of weakness (52) that is adapted to snap over a shoulder on the bottle neck (Col. 2, lines 56-60) to form the tamper-indicating portion that is torn off from use.

In regards to the boss, the opening formed is the result of the boss and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill that a boss is located between the ramps of the window mold member to form the opening.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Petty with the mold member by  by  by  by  by  by  by  by  by  by  by  by  by  by  by  by  by  by  by  by  by  by  by by

4. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Petty et al in view of Nolan as applied to claims 1-5, 7 and 12 above, and further in view of Nakamura.

Petty teaches the claimed apparatus as shown above. Petty fails to teach metal molds.

Nakamura teaches an injection metal mold, wherein synthetic resin material is poured into a metal mold body in which a slide core different from a core of the metal mold body is projected to a lower edge portion of an article to be molded (Col. 1, lines 6-11).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Petty with the mold materials to be made from metal as taught by Nakamura because it provides a strong material that will not deform during mold operations.

5. Claims 20-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Petty et al in view of Nolan (4519569).

Petty teaches an injection mold die having a window mold member (16) projecting from a surface (15) that defines a window, the window mold member is configured to separate the wall of the piece being molded from the surface when the molded piece and mold are separated (Fig. 3a-3c), the core forms the U-shaped cut-out (17), the top of the window member being flat. An opening (14) is also formed on the product.

Petty fails to teach an inner core die, back, front and one or more sides, boss, ramps and plurality of windows.

Petty does teach a mandrel (19) that functions as the inner core to form the molded product. Additionally, Nolan teaches an inner core (12) containing projections (Fig. 7) for forming a cap having where the projections form the line of weakness (52) that is adapted to snap over a shoulder on the bottle neck (Col. 2, lines 56-60) to form the tamper-indicating portion that is torn off from use.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to realize the mold (15) that forms the side would have a front and a back.

In regards to the boss, the opening formed is the result of the boss and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill that a boss is located between the ramps of the window mold member to form the opening.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Petty with the mold member on the side of a mold because it is merely a relocation of the parts. In re Japikse, 86 USPQ 70 (CCPA 1950).

The prongs of the U-shape are the 'ramps' in Petty can be considered parallel. The slope of the ramps from the surface to the top is a change in shape of the window mold member surface. Additionally, the various shapes of the inner core member and the boss shape are merely a change in shape.

It would have been obvious to modify Petty the mold member on the inner mold core as taught by Nolan because it allows for the formation of windows or weaknesses in the product and the prongs of the U-shaped window mold member are sloped

because it is merely a change in form and shape. In re Dailey et al, 149 USPQ 47 (CCPA 1966).

In regards to the plurality of window mold members, this is merely duplicate parts with merely a multiplied effect of forming a plurality of windows simultaneously. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Petty with a plurality of window mold members because it merely provides a multiplied effect. In re Harza, 124 USPQ 378 (CCPA 1960).

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-23 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

The new rejections incorporate the prior art reference, Nolan, which addresses the issue of the inner mold die and the issue of obviousness and meeting all the claim limitations.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Emmanuel S. Luk whose telephone number is (571) 272-1134. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 7 to 4 and alternate Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wanda L. Walker can be reached on (571) 272-1151. The fax phone

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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0651.

EL


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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1700